

## PIPE JOINT

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a pipe joint for connecting  
5 piping used for fluid circulation.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In the fluid circulation mechanism as shown in Fig. 5, in  
order not to transmit vibration generated in a power unit 50 such  
10 as a pump and a motor to a piping system 51 as much as possible, the  
power unit 50 and the piping system 51 are connected via a pipe joint  
52 having excellent vibration insulation. As the pipe joint 52, those  
such as the ones shown in Fig. 6 are employed. This pipe joint 52 comprises  
a joint body 53 made of elastic material such as rubber, and a  
15 reinforcement member 54 made of synthetic fiber or the like and embedded  
into the radial thickness of the joint body 53. Further, onto both  
openings 55, 55 of the joint body 53 are attached metallic flanges  
for connection 56, 56.

[0003] The pipe joint 52 as described above according to the  
20 conventional technology, however, inevitably needs to embed the  
reinforcement member 54 into the joint body 53 in order to keep the  
shape of the joint body 53, and moreover, as fluid pressure is exerted  
on the joint body 53, the joint body 53 expands and spreads axially,  
which suffers the piping system 51 putting an unfavorable load thereon.  
25 In addition, when both flanges 56 are attached to the joint body 53,

it is necessary to crush both ends of the joint body for fitting thereinto, which makes the work complicated.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5    [0004]     The object of this present invention is, in view of the problems described above, to provide a pipe joint not requiring a reinforcement member, not bearing a load unfavorable to piping and the like even when fluid pressure is exerted on the joint body, having the joint body with increased safety and endurance, and capable of  
10   getting rid of complicatedness in attaching the flanges to the joint body.

      [0005]     In order to achieve the object described above, the pipe joint according to this invention is characterized in that the pipe joint comprises a hollow cylindrical joint body made of elastic material  
15   with a prescribed length, and a circular flange embedded into the both ends of the joint body; in the direction of the circumference of the flange and the joint body are provided a plurality of through holes communicating axially at prescribed intervals; and the both flanges are connected to the joint body with a connecting appliance  
20   inserted into these through holes.

      [0006]     The pipe joint according to this invention has the configuration as described above so that, even when fluid pressure is exerted on the joint body, connecting both flanges to the joint body with the connecting appliance makes it possible to prevent the  
25   joint body from spreading axially, not bearing a load unfavorable

to piping and the like. Further, this can increase safety and endurance of the joint body. In addition to no need for embedding a reinforcement member into the joint body in order to keep the shape of the same, the work of attaching flanges is not necessary.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] Fig. 1 is a side view showing a pipe joint according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical front view of Fig. 1 taken along the line  
10 II-II;

Fig. 3 is a side view according to another embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a vertical front view of Fig. 3 taken along the line  
IV-IV;

Fig. 5 is a schematic block diagram showing a fluid circulation  
15 mechanism; and

Fig. 6 is a front view with the upper half broken off showing a pipe joint according to the conventional technology.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

20 [0008] One embodiment of the present invention is described with reference to the drawings.

[0009] In Figs. 1 and 2, the reference numeral 1 indicates a pipe joint comprising a hollow cylindrical joint body 2. The joint body 2 is made of only thick elastic material having a capacity to resist  
25 pressure. At both ends inside the joint body 2 are embedded metallic

circular flanges 5a,5b each having the same shape. In the direction of the circumference of the flanges 5a,5b and the joint body 2 are provided a plurality of through holes 6 communicating axially at prescribed intervals. In the flanges 5a,5b, the through holes 6 are formed to be shoulder holes 6a,6b, 6a being larger than 6b, while in the joint body 2, the through hole 6 is formed to be a shoulder hole 6c having the same diameter as that of the shoulder hole 6b. In the through hole 6 is inserted a bolt-nut 8 as a connecting appliance. Namely, the bolt-nut 8 specifically comprises a through bolt 9 and a nut 10, the head of the bolt 9 is held into the shoulder hole 6a on the side of one flange 5a, while the nut 10 is held into another shoulder hole 6a on the side of another flange 5b. In the direction of the circumference of the flanges 5a,5b is provided a plurality of screw holes 12 for connecting piping on the same circumference on which the through holes 6 are provided. The screw hole 12 has the shape having a bottom and opens outwardly. The bolt-nut 8 described above connects the flanges 5a,5b and the joint body 2, and fulfills a function to prevent the flanges 5a,5b from spreading in the direction of the axis of the joint body 2. Further, on both surfaces of the outer side 4 of the joint body 2 on the side of the inner circumference is formed a convex seal packing 13 concentrically and multiplies into a unitary structure with the joint body 2.

[0010] To show one example of the specific size of the pipe joint 1, for example, the external diameter D1 of the joint body 2 is 220 mm, the internal diameter D2 is 105 mm, and the face-to-face distance

(thickness) T is 75 mm. It is to be noted that this is only an example and is not intended to exclude other possible designs.

[0011] The joint body 2 is preferably made of material having elasticity which can absorb vibration from the piping and the like  
5 connected to the pipe joint 1, and rigidity which can resist pressure from fluid circulating therein with several millimeters of displacement absorbency against eccentricity, expansion, contraction and the like, and, for example, chloroprene rubber or hard rubber with hardness such as EPDE in the range from about HS55 to about HS70  
10 is preferable. Further, displacement absorbency against eccentricity, expansion, contraction and the like in the joint body 2 is preferably not more than 5 mm, and more preferably, not more than 3 mm.

[0012] The flanges 5a, 5b and the bolt-nut 8 are preferably made of metal having strength and rigidity capable of supporting the pipe  
15 joint 1 without deforming even when large fluid pressure is exerted on the pipe joint 1. It is to be noted that metal is not exclusively used for the case described above, and, needless to say that other material can be used.

[0013] The seal packing 13 may have any other configuration and  
20 does not need to have the multiple configuration described above, as long as, when the pipe joint 1 is connected to some other pipe, the seal packing 13 can prevent the leakage of fluid through the connecting surface between the pipe joint 1 and some other pipe.

[0014] The liquid circulating in a pipe connected to the pipe joint  
25 1 is not limited to specific one as long as the liquid does not erode

the elastic material forming the joint body 2, but water, seawater and gas or the like can be utilized advantageously. Further, the temperature of the fluid is preferably in the range from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $90^{\circ}\text{C}$ . When the temperature of the fluid is less than  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , there is a possibility that the joint body 2 disadvantageously loses elasticity, while, when the temperature of the fluid is more than  $90^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the joint body 2 may disadvantageously get soft or degraded, or lose endurance, thereby weakening its capacity to counter the liquid pressure. In addition, pressure of the liquid is preferably less than 1.6 MPa. The pressure of the liquid more than 1.6 MPa disadvantageously shortens the life of the joint body 2.

[0015] Next, the action of the pipe joint 1 is described below. When the pipe joint 1 is connected to a piping system 51 shown in Fig. 5, a connecting flange of the piping system 51 is applied to both surfaces of the outer side 4, a linking bolt not shown is then screwed into a screw hole for piping connection 12, and thus the pipe joint 1 is connected to the piping so that a piping is connected to another piping.

[0016] As described above, the pipe joint 1 comprises the joint body 2 made of elastic material so that, even when the internal pressure given by the fluid circulating in the joint body 2 tends toward spreading axially, the bolt-nut 8 resists against the internal pressure and prevents the joint body 2 from spreading, which avoids a load on the piping and the like connected to the pipe joint 1. In a case where the bolt-nut 8 is degraded or the internal pressure is higher than

expected, it is possible to prepare for the case by replacing the bolt-nut 8 with the one having greater endurance. On the other hand, the joint body 2 has high rigidity, so that it is not necessary to embed a reinforcement member as in the conventional technology in order to keep the shape of the joint body 2. Further, as the flanges 5a,5b are embedded into the joint body 2 beforehand, the work of attaching the flanges 5a,5b is not required.

[0017] The joint body 2 between the flanges 5a,5b is reinforced by the bolt-nut 8 positioned to penetrate the joint body 2 in the direction of the axis thereof so that expansion and contraction of the side wall of the joint body 2 vertical to the direction of the axis thereof can be suppressed. Further, on both surfaces of the outer side 4 of the pipe joint 1 is formed a convex seal packing 13 into a unitary structure with the joint body 2 so that, when the pipe joint 1 is connected to some other pipe, the seal packing 13 can prevent the leakage of fluid through the connecting surface between the pipe joint 1 and some other pipe, allowing the increased safety and endurance.

[0018] Figs. 3 and 4 show a pipe joint according to another embodiment, and this pipe joint 21 is different from that of the embodiment described above in the point where basically the pipe joint 21 is embedded with a hard circular reinforcement member 27 made of a metal plate or the like positioned in the center between the flanges 25a,25b embedded into the both ends of the joint body 22, and the reinforcement member 27 is penetrated by a bolt-nut 28 as a connecting appliance. The reference numeral 26 indicates a through hole communicating axially

and comprises shoulder holes 26a,26b with larger and smaller diameters and formed on the flanges 25a,25b, a shoulder hole 26c having the same diameter as that of 26b and formed on the joint body 2, and a shoulder hole 26d formed on the reinforcement member 27. The reference numeral 32 indicates a screw hole for connecting piping and a plurality of the same are provided in the direction of the circumference of the flanges 5a,5b on the same circumference on which the through hole 26 is situated. The reference numeral 28 indicates a bolt-nut comprising a through bolt 29 and a nut 30.

[0019] The pipe joint 21 described above is also expected to have the same action as the pipe joint 1 according to the embodiments described above and, in addition to this, the pipe joint 21 according to this embodiment can ensure that the reinforcement member 27 further prevents the joint body 22 from spreading axially.